United Nations A/54/L.64

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
10 December 1999

Original: English

Fifty-fourth session
Agenda item 30
Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe

Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Tajikistan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe

The General Assembly,

Recalling the framework for cooperation and coordination between the United Nations and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe,[1] signed on 26 May 1993, as well as its resolutions on cooperation between the two organizations,

Recalling also the declaration at the 1992 Helsinki Summit by the heads of State or Government of the participating States of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe of their understanding that the Conference is a regional arrangement in the sense of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations and as such provides an important link between European and global security,[2]

Acknowledging the increasing contribution of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security in its region through activities in early warning and preventive diplomacy, including through the activities of the High Commissioner on National Minorities, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation, as well as arms control and disarmament,

[1] See A/48/185, annex II.

[2] See A/47/361-S/24370, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1992*, document S/24370.

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Recalling the special ties between the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the Mediterranean Partners for Cooperation, as well as between that Organization and the Asian Partners for Cooperation, Japan and the Republic of Korea, which have been further enhanced this year,

Underlining the continued importance of enhanced cooperation and coordination between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General;[3]

2. *Notes with appreciation* the further improvement of cooperation and coordination between the United Nations and its agencies and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, including at the level of activities in the field;

3. *Welcomes*, in this context, the participation of the Secretary-General and high-level United Nations representatives in the meetings of the Permanent Council of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the participation of the Secretary-General in the Summit of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe in Istanbul in November 1999;

4. *Encourages* further efforts by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to foster security and stability in its region through early warning, conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation, as well as through the continued promotion of democracy, the rule of law, human rights and fundamental freedoms;

5. *Welcomes* the adoption at the Istanbul Summit of a Charter for European Security, which reaffirms the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe as a primary organization for the peaceful settlement of disputes within its region and as a key instrument for early warning, conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation, which is aimed at strengthening security and stability in the region and improving the operational capabilities of that Organization, *inter alia*, by enhancing the capability to deploy civilian expertise rapidly through the Rapid Expert Assistance Teams Programme and which includes the establishment of a Platform for Cooperative Security as a basis for flexible and mutually supporting cooperation between organizations concerned with the promotion of comprehensive security within the region, whose members adhere to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the principles and commitments of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe as set out in the Platform;

6. *Welcomes also* the increasingly close cooperation between the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights;

7. *Welcomes further*, the participation of the Secretary-General's Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict in the Review Conference of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe held at Istanbul in November 1999, and notes with appreciation the commitment of that Organization, as stated in the Declaration adopted by the Heads of State or Government at the Summit in Istanbul, to promote children's rights and interests, especially in conflict and post-conflict situations;

8. *Acknowledges* the work carried out by the Kosovo Verification Mission, prior to its withdrawal on 20 March 1999, in verifying the implementation of Security Council resolution 1199 (1998) of 23 September 1998, in accordance with Council resolution 1203 (1998) of 24 October 1998, and the contribution of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to the implementation of Security Council resolution 1160 (1998)

[3] A/54/537.

of 31 March 1998, including the contribution of the Chairman-in-Office of that Organization to the reports of the Secretary-General prepared pursuant to that resolution;

9. *Commends* the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe for its assistance to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in handling the great influx of refugees from Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, to Albania and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia in March-June 1999;

10. *Expresses its appreciation* of the contribution by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo in implementing Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) of 10 June 1999, including the establishment pursuant to that resolution of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe Mission in Kosovo as an essential part of the broader United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo, responsible for institution-building, including the training of a new Kosovo police service, the training of judicial personnel and the training of civil administrators, the development of free media, democratization and governance, the organization and supervision of elections and the monitoring, protection and promotion of human rights, in cooperation with, *inter alia*, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and stresses the commitment of the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to the full implementation of resolution 1244 (1999);

11. *Welcomes* the readiness of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to continue to fulfil the role assigned to it in the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina,[4] in cooperation with the United Nations, in particular in the fields of human rights and judicial and police reform;

12. *Fully supports* the continued provision by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe of advice and assistance within its field of experience to Albania in its continuing process of social, political and economic transition, including by furnishing the overall framework for the Group of Friends of Albania, which brings together countries and international institutions that actively wish to support Albania in its development efforts, and by co-chairing the Group together with the European Union at the international level;

13. *Commends* the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe for providing its assistance and expertise to Croatia in the field of human rights and the rights of persons belonging to national minorities, its role in Croatia in monitoring the implementation of commitments on the return of refugees and displaced persons, its monitoring of democratic institutions and means of promoting reconciliation and the rule of law, and its continued provision of civilian police monitors in the Danubian region of Croatia;

14. *Welcomes* the decision of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to take under its auspices the Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe, launched at the initiative of the European Union, adopted by the Cologne Ministerial Conference in June 1999 and endorsed by the Sarajevo Summit in July 1999, and to develop a regional strategy to support its aims;

15. *Notes* the principles of the Helsinki Final Act;

16. *Applauds* the intensified dialogue between the President of Armenia and the President of Azerbaijan, whose regular contacts have created opportunities to dynamize the process of finding a lasting and comprehensive solution to the Nagorny-Karabakh

[4] A/50/790-S/1995/999; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Fiftieth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1995*, document S/1995/999.

conflict, firmly supports this dialogue and encourages its continuation, with the hope of resuming negotiations within the Minsk Group of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, and furthermore welcomes the fact that the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and its Minsk Group, which remains the most appropriate forum for finding a solution, stand ready to further advance the peace process and its future implementation, including by providing all necessary assistance to the parties;

17. *Encourages* further close cooperation between the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the United Nations in the peace process in Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia and Abkhazia, Georgia, including through the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Georgia and the United Nations Human Rights Office in Sukhumi, and fully supports that Organization in its efforts aimed at the implementation of practical measures agreed at the Istanbul Summit and the decisions of the Oslo Ministerial;

18. *Fully supports* the efforts of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe aimed at achieving a settlement of the problems in the Transdniestran region of the Republic of Moldova, welcomes the commitment of that Organization to facilitate the implementation of the relevant decisions of the Budapest and Lisbon Summits, the Oslo Ministerial and the Istanbul Summit, and notes in this regard the commitment by the Russian Federation, undertaken at the Istanbul Summit, to complete within a specific timetable the withdrawal of the Russian forces from the territory of the Republic of Moldova;

19. *Welcomes* the increased presence of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe in Central Asia and the readiness of that Organization to contribute, *inter alia*, together with the United Nations, to strengthening cooperation in the region, as well as the commitment of that Organization to promote democratic institutions and assist the Central Asian countries in addressing economic and environmental problems;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue exploring with the Chairman-in-Office and the Secretary-General of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe the possibilities of further enhancing cooperation, information exchange and coordination between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe;

21. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fifth session the item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe", and requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session a report on cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe in implementation of the present resolution.

United Nations A/54/L.65

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
10 December 1999

Original: English

Fifty-fourth session
Agenda item 30
Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe

Azerbaijan: amendment to draft resolution A/54/L.64

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe

After operative paragraph 15, insert a new operative paragraph, reading:

Fully supports the activities of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to achieve a peaceful solution to the conflict in and around the Nagorny-Karabakh region of the Republic of Azerbaijan, and welcomes cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe in this regard;

99-38322 (E) 101299

United Nations A/54/L.66

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
13 December 1999

Original: English

Fifty-fourth session
Agenda item 20 (b)
Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: special economic assistance to individual countries or regions

Belarus and Russian Federation: draft resolution

Humanitarian assistance to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/182 of 19 December 1991 and reaffirming that humanitarian assistance should be provided in accordance with and with due respect for the guiding principles contained in the annex to that resolution,

Recalling also agreed conclusions 1999/1 of the Economic and Social Council adopted at the humanitarian affairs segment of its substantive session of 1999, in particular the relevant paragraphs thereof,

Stressing the importance of an adequate United Nations presence in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia,

Noting the efforts by the United Nations system to assess the situation in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, starting with the Inter-Agency Needs Assessment Mission dispatched by the Secretary-General to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia between 16 and 27 May 1999,

Taking note of the report prepared by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat entitled "Electricity and heating in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia: winter 1999-2000",

Also taking note of the report entitled "The Kosovo conflict: consequences for the environment and human settlements", prepared by the Joint United Nations Environment Programme/United Nations Centre for Human Settlements Balkans task force on environment and human settlements,

99-38733 (E) 131299

Taking note of the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), the Republic of Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina,[1]

Stressing in this context the need to prevent attacks on ethnic minorities which may lead to additional humanitarian needs,

Aware of the humanitarian requirements of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia,

Bearing in mind that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has been affected by the problems caused by refugee flows from neighbouring countries and has a large number of internally displaced,

Deeply appreciative of the humanitarian assistance and noting the rehabilitation support rendered by a number of States, international agencies and organizations and non-governmental organizations to alleviate the humanitarian needs of the affected population of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia,

1. *Calls upon* all States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide humanitarian assistance to alleviate the humanitarian needs of the affected population in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, especially during winter months, in particular bearing in mind the special situation of women, children and other vulnerable groups;

2. *Urges* the relevant authorities and the international community to support programmes to ensure that the humanitarian needs of refugees and internally displaced in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia are met and to support durable solutions to their plight, in particular voluntary repatriation and reintegration, and stresses the need to create conditions conducive for their safe return;

3. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to continue to mobilize international humanitarian assistance for the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fifty-fifth session, under the agenda item "Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance", a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

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[1] A/54/396 and Add.1.

United Nations A/54/L.66/Add.1

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
16 December 1999

Original: English

Fifty-fourth session
Agenda item 20 (b)
Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: special economic assistance to individual countries or regions

Belarus and Russian Federation: draft resolution

Humanitarian assistance to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

Addendum

Add the following country to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Greece

99-39490 (E) 171299

United Nations A/54/L.67

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
13 December 1999

Original: English

Fifty-fourth session
Agenda item 20 (b)
Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: special economic assistance to individual countries or regions

Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Ukraine: draft resolution

Economic assistance to the Eastern European States affected by the developments in the Balkans

The General Assembly,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 52/169 H of 16 December 1997 and the conclusions contained therein,[1]

Recalling the Agreed Conclusions 1999/1 of the humanitarian affairs segment of the Economic and Social Council, in particular the relevant paragraphs thereof,

Stressing the importance of the regional cooperation initiatives and assistance arrangements, such as the Process of Stability and Good-Neighbourliness in South East Europe (Royaumont initiative), the South-East European Cooperative Initiative, the South-East European Cooperation Process, the Central European Initiative and the Black Sea Economic Cooperation,

Welcoming the Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe, adopted in Cologne, Germany, on 10 June 1999,

Taking note of issue number two of the *Economic Survey of Europe*, 1999[2], in particular the relevant chapters thereof,

Recalling its resolution 54/62 of 1 December 1999,

1. *Expresses concern* at the special economic problems confronting the Eastern European States affected by the developments in the Balkans, in particular their impact on

[1] A/54/534.
[2] E.99.II.E.3.

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regional trade and economic relations and on navigation along the Danube and on the Adriatic Sea;

2. *Welcomes* the support already provided by the international community, in particular by the European Union and other donors, to the affected States to assist them in coping with their special economic problems during the transition period following the lifting of the sanctions pursuant to Security Council resolution 1074 (1996) of 1 October 1996, as well as in the process of economic adjustment following the developments in the Balkans;

3. *Stresses* the importance of the effective implementation of the Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe, the objective of which is to strengthen countries in South-Eastern Europe in their efforts to foster peace, democracy, respect for human rights and economic prosperity, in order to achieve stability in the whole region, and of its follow-up activities aimed, *inter alia*, at economic reconstruction, development and cooperation, including economic cooperation in the region and between the region and the rest of Europe;

4. *Invites* all States and the relevant international organizations, both within and outside the United Nations system, in particular the international financial institutions, to continue to take into account the special needs and situations of the affected States in providing support and assistance to their efforts for economic recovery, structural adjustment and development;

5. *Encourages* the affected States of the region to continue the process of multilateral regional cooperation in such fields as transport and infrastructure development, including the resumption of navigation on the Danube, as well as to foster conditions favourable to trade and investment in all the countries of the region;

6. *Invites* the relevant international organizations to take appropriate steps, consistent with the principle of efficient and effective procurement and with General Assembly resolution 54/14 of 29 October 1999 on procurement reform, in order to broaden access for interested local and regional vendors and to facilitate their participation in the efforts for reconstruction, recovery and development of the region;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

United Nations A/54/L.67/Add.1

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
15 December 1999

Original: English

Fifty-fourth session
Agenda item 20 (b)
Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: special economic assistance to individual countries or regions

Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Ukraine: draft resolution

Economic assistance to the Eastern European States affected by the developments in the Balkans

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Cyprus and Greece

99-39503 (E) 171299

United Nations A/54/L.68

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
13 December 1999

Original: English

Fifty-fourth session
Agenda item 20 (b)
Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: special economic assistance to individual countries or regions

Angola, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution

Assistance for humanitarian relief, rehabilitation and development for East Timor

The General Assembly,

Recalling all of its relevant resolutions on the situation in East Timor,

Recalling also the relevant Security Council resolutions and decisions on the situation in East Timor, in particular resolution 1272 (1999) of 25 October 1999,

Recalling further the Agreed Conclusions 1998/1 and 1999/1 of the humanitarian affairs segment of the substantive session of the Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 46/182 of 19 December 1991 and the Guiding Principles contained in the annex to that resolution,

Recalling also the agreements of 5 May 1999 between Indonesia and Portugal, and between the United Nations, Indonesia and Portugal, on modalities and security arrangements for the popular consultation, welcoming the successful conduct of the popular consultation of the East Timorese people on 30 August 1999, taking note of its outcome, which began a process of transition under the authority of the United Nations towards independence, and welcoming the decision of the Indonesian People's Consultative Assembly on 19 October 1999 concerning East Timor,

Emphasizing the urgent need for humanitarian assistance to overcome the grave humanitarian situation resulting from violence and damage to property in East Timor and the large-scale displacement of East Timorese civilians, including large numbers of women and children,

99-38793 (E) 131299

1. *Welcomes* the contribution of Member States, the United Nations system, international organizations and non-governmental organizations in addressing the humanitarian assistance needs of the people of East Timor;

2. *Welcomes also* the establishment by Security Council resolution 1272 (1999) of the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor, whose mandate includes the coordination and delivery of humanitarian, rehabilitation and development assistance as well as the appointment of the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator as the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in East Timor and Transitional Administrator of the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor;

3. *Emphasizes* the importance of close consultation and collaboration with the East Timorese people and organizations in the planning and delivery of humanitarian, rehabilitation and development assistance to East Timor;

4. *Requests* all Member States to urgently respond to fully meet the requirements of the United Nations consolidated inter-agency appeal for the East Timor crises, which was launched on 27 October 1999;

5. *Urges* Member States to respond fully to meet the identified needs of the Transitional Administration, including in such areas as the provision of civil and social services, institutions and capacity;

6. *Welcomes* the Joint Assessment Mission of the World Bank, United Nations agencies, the donor community, the Asian Development Bank and the East Timorese to assess the immediate and long-term rehabilitation, reconstruction and development needs of East Timor, within the United Nations arrangements for East Timor and in close cooperation with immediate relief and rehabilitation efforts, and requests all Member States to respond to fully meet the needs identified;

7. *Welcomes also* in this regard the convening of the Donors Meeting for East Timor in Tokyo on 16 and 17 December 1999;

8. *Calls upon* Member States, United Nations agencies, other international organizations and non-governmental organizations to continue to collaborate to ensure the safe and unhindered access and provision of humanitarian, rehabilitation and development assistance to all those in need in East Timor, including internally displaced persons;

9. *Calls upon* Member States, United Nations agencies and other international organizations to continue to collaborate, in full cooperation with the Indonesian Government, to ensure safe and unimpeded access for humanitarian assistance to the East Timorese in western Timor and other parts of Indonesia, including those who do not wish to return to East Timor, in accordance with national and international law;

10. *Welcomes* the assurances given by the Indonesian authorities regarding the activities of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other humanitarian organizations, including the security of the personnel of the Office of the High Commissioner, and assurances regarding free access to all East Timorese in western Timor;

11. *Calls* upon Member States to ensure the voluntary, safe and unimpeded return of refugees and displaced persons to East Timor, emphasizes the responsibility of States to ensure the civilian and humanitarian character of refugee and displaced persons camps and settlements, and, in this regard, welcomes the policy of the Indonesian Government to ensure that the East Timorese have the freedom to exercise their right to return voluntarily, to remain in western Timor or to relocate within other parts of Indonesia or other countries;

12. *Welcomes*, in this regard, the memorandum of technical understanding of 22 November 1999 establishing a joint border monitoring group to ensure safe conditions in the border area and to facilitate the efficient and safe flow of returning East Timorese refugees;

13. *Urges* the United Nations to continue to address the humanitarian, rehabilitation and development needs of East Timor,

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the implementation of the present resolution for consideration by the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session.

United Nations A/54/L.68/Add.1

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
15 December 1999

Original: English

Fifty-fourth session
Agenda item 20 (b)
Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: special economic assistance to individual countries or regions

Angola, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution

Assistance for humanitarian relief, rehabilitation and development for East Timor

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Belgium, Finland, Greece, Guinea-Bissau and South Africa

99-39509 (E) 171299

United Nations A/54/L.69

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
13 December 1999

Original: English

Fifty-fourth session
Agenda item 20 (b)
Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: special economic assistance to individual countries or regions

Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Brazil, Cape Verde, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Eritrea, Fiji, France, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Italy, Jamaica, Mexico, Namibia, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Senegal, Solomon Islands, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukraine, United States of America and Venezuela: draft resolution

Emergency assistance to countries affected by hurricanes Jose and Lenny

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 53/1 B of 5 October 1999 and other relevant resolutions under the agenda item entitled "Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations",

Deeply distressed at the damage caused by hurricanes Jose and Lenny and the grave effects on the people, infrastructure and the productive sectors of the economies of Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Grenada, the Netherlands Antilles, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and several other countries and territories of the region,

Deeply concerned at the frequency and unpredictability in the recurrence of these natural disasters, which seriously undermine the capacity of these countries to achieve sustained development,

Also concerned that hurricanes and other natural disasters exacerbate the effect of sea level rise, loss of biodiversity, and the destruction of land resources and marine and coastal zones,

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Mindful of the vulnerability of the natural environment and infrastructure of these countries to the effects of these disasters and the new challenges which they present to the efforts of the affected countries and territories to preserve their economic viability and insurability,

Conscious of the efforts of the Governments and peoples of Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Grenada, the Netherlands Antilles, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and several other countries and territories of the region to restore infrastructure and rehabilitate productive sectors, particularly agriculture and tourism,

Also conscious of the efforts of the Governments and peoples of the affected countries and territories of the region to save lives and alleviate the sufferings of the victims of the hurricanes,

Noting the enormous effort that will be required to rebuild the affected areas and to alleviate the grave situation caused by these natural disasters,

Recognizing that the magnitude of the disasters and the medium-term and long-term effects will require, as a complement to the efforts being made by the peoples and Governments of the affected countries, a demonstration of international solidarity and humanitarian concern to ensure broad multilateral cooperation in order to meet the immediate emergency situation in the affected areas and to initiate the process of reconstruction and rehabilitation,

1. *Notes* the efforts of the Governments of Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Grenada, Netherlands Antilles, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and Grenadines and several other countries and territories of the region;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to all States of the international community, international agencies and non-governmental organizations that are providing emergency relief to the affected countries;

3. *Urges* all States of the international community, as a matter of urgency, to contribute generously to the relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts in the affected countries and to provide financing for the national and regional relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts being undertaken by the affected countries;

4. *Urges* the bodies and agencies of the United Nations system and the international financial institutions to assist Governments in their rehabilitation and redevelopment efforts, taking into account their vulnerability to natural disasters;

5. *Calls upon* the relevant organizations and agencies of the United Nations system and other multilateral organizations to assist in the strengthening of national and regional capacity for disaster preparedness, planning, mitigation and reconstruction, including early warning systems;

6. *Further calls upon* the relevant agencies and bodies of the United Nations system as well as regional bodies to assist the States and territories of the Caribbean region in convening, when possible, a workshop for building national and regional capacity in disaster preparedness and disaster management;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-fifth session, under the agenda item entitled "Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations" on the collaborative effort referred to in the present resolution, and on the progress made in the relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts of the affected countries;

8. *Also requests* that the Secretary-General include in his report to the General Assembly information on the linkages between implementation of the present resolution and implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States[1] and the outcome of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly on the review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action.[2]

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[1] *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April-6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[2] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-second Special Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/S-22/9/Rev.1).

United Nations A/54/L.69/Add.1

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
15 December 1999

Original: English

Fifty-fourth session
Agenda item 20 (b)
Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: special economic assistance to individual countries or regions

Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Brazil, Cape Verde, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Eritrea, Fiji, France, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Italy, Jamaica, Mexico, Namibia, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Senegal, Solomon Islands, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukraine, United States of America and Venezuela: draft resolution

Emergency assistance to countries affected by hurricanes Jose and Lenny

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Cameroon and Paraguay

99-39515 (E) 171299

United Nations A/54/L.70

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
13 December 1999

Original: English

Fifty-fourth session
Agenda item 20
Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, San Marino, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution

Safety and security of humanitarian personnel and protection of United Nations personnel

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 46/182 of 19 December 1991 on the strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations,

Recalling its resolutions 53/87 of 7 December 1998 on the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and protection of United Nations personnel, 52/167 of 16 December 1997 on the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and 52/126 of 12 December 1997 on the protection of United Nations personnel,

Welcoming agreed conclusions 1999/1 adopted by the Economic and Social Council at the humanitarian affairs segment of its substantive session of 1999,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the protection of civilians in armed conflicts,[1] and noting Security Council resolution 1265 (1999) of 17 September 1999 and the recommendations made therein, the statements of the President of the Security Council and the range of views expressed during the open debates of the Security Council on 16 and 17 September 1999 and 12 February 1999 on protection of civilians in armed conflicts, and also bearing in mind the statements made by the President of the Security Council on 29 September 1998 and 19 June 1997 on protection for humanitarian assistance

[1] A/54/619

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to refugees and others in conflict situations, as well as the statement made by the President of the Security Council on 8 July 1999 on the maintenance of peace and security and post-conflict peace-building,

Recalling the fiftieth anniversary on 12 August 1999 of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949,[2] which reaffirmed the need to promote and ensure respect for the principles and rules of international humanitarian law,

Noting with satisfaction the entry into force on 15 January 1999 of the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel[3] of 9 December 1994,

Deeply concerned by the growing number of complex humanitarian emergencies in the last few years, in particular armed conflicts and post-conflict situations, which have dramatically increased the loss of human lives, in particular of civilians, the suffering of victims, flows of refugees and internally displaced persons, as well as material destruction, which disrupt the development efforts of countries affected, in particular those of developing countries,

Concerned by the increasingly difficult context in which humanitarian assistance takes place in some areas, in particular the continuous erosion, in many cases, of respect for the principles and rules of international humanitarian law,

Strongly deploring the rising toll of casualties among national and international humanitarian personnel, and United Nations and associated personnel, in complex humanitarian emergencies, in particular armed conflicts and post-conflict situations, and strongly condemning the acts of murder and other forms of physical violence, abduction, hostage-taking, kidnapping, harassment and illegal arrest and detention to which those participating in humanitarian operations are increasingly exposed, as well as acts of destruction and looting of their property,

Recalling that primary responsibility under international law for the security and protection of humanitarian personnel and United Nations and its associated personnel lies with the Government hosting a United Nations operation conducted under the Charter of the United Nations or its agreements with relevant organizations,

Urging all other parties involved in armed conflicts, in compliance with their obligations under the 1949 Geneva Conventions and the Additional Protocols thereto, to ensure the security and protection of all humanitarian and United Nations and associated personnel,

Expressing concern that the occurrence of attacks and threats against humanitarian personnel and United Nations and associated personnel is a factor that increasingly restricts the ability of the Organization to provide assistance and protection to civilians in fulfilment of its mandate and Charter,

Recognizing the fundamental requirement that appropriate modalities for the safety and security of humanitarian, United Nations and associated personnel be incorporated into all new and ongoing United Nations field operations,

Emphasizing the need to give further consideration to the safety and security of locally recruited humanitarian personnel, United Nations and associated personnel, who count for the majority of casualties,

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[2] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

[3] Resolution 49/59, annex.

Welcoming the inclusion of attacks intentionally directed against personnel involved in a humanitarian assistance or peacekeeping mission in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations as a war crime in the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court,[4] adopted on 17 July 1998, and noting the role that the Court could play in bringing to justice those responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law,

Commending the courage and commitment of those who take part in humanitarian operations, often at great personal risk,

Guided by the relevant provisions on protection contained in the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations,[5] the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies,[6] the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel, the Fourth Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949 and Additional Protocols of 8 June 1977, and Protocol II to the Convention on Prohibitions on Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects of 10 October 1980,

1. *Urges* all States to take the necessary measures to ensure the full and effective implementation of the relevant principles and rules of international humanitarian law, as well as relevant provisions of human rights law related to the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and United Nations personnel;

2. *Also urges* all States to take the necessary measures to ensure the safety and security of humanitarian personnel, United Nations and its associated personnel and to respect and ensure respect for the inviolability of United Nations premises, which are essential to the continuation and successful implementation of United Nations operations;

3. *Calls upon* all Governments and parties in complex humanitarian emergencies, in particular armed conflicts and post-conflict situations, in countries where humanitarian personnel are operating, in conformity with the relevant provisions of international law and national laws, to cooperate fully with the United Nations and other humanitarian agencies and organizations and to ensure the safe and unhindered access of humanitarian personnel in order to allow them to perform efficiently their task of assisting the affected civilian population, including refugees and internally displaced persons;

4. *Strongly condemns* any act or failure to act which obstructs or prevents humanitarian personnel and United Nations personnel from discharging their humanitarian functions, or which entails their being subjected to threats, the use of force or physical attack frequently resulting in injury or death, and affirms the need to hold accountable those who commit such acts;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to ensure full respect for the human rights, privileges and immunities of United Nations and other personnel carrying out activities in fulfilment of the mandate of a United Nations operation and to continue to consider ways and means to strengthen the protection of United Nations and other personnel carrying out activities in fulfilment of the mandate of a United Nations operation, notably by seeking the inclusion, in negotiations of headquarters and other mission agreements concerning United Nations and associated personnel, of the applicable conditions contained in the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations,[5] the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies[6] and the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel;[3]

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[4] A/CONF.183/9.

[5] Resolution 22 A (I).

[6] Resolution 179 (II).

6. *Urges* all States to ensure that any threat or act of violence committed against humanitarian personnel on their territory is fully investigated and to take all appropriate measures, in accordance with international law and national legislation, to ensure that the perpetrators of such acts are prosecuted;

7. *Urges* all State to provide adequate and prompt information in the event of arrest or detention of humanitarian personnel or United Nations personnel, to afford them with the necessary medical assistance and to allow independent medical teams to visit and examine the health of those detained, and also urges all States to take the necessary measures to ensure the speedy release of United Nations and other personnel carrying out activities in fulfilment of the mandate of a United Nations operation who have been arrested or detained in violation of their immunity, in accordance with the relevant Conventions referred to in the present resolution and applicable international humanitarian law;

8. *Calls upon* all States to consider signing and ratifying the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court;

9. *Reaffirms* the obligation of all humanitarian personnel, United Nations personnel and its associated personnel, to observe and respect the national laws of the country in which they are operating, in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures, falling within his responsibilities, to ensure that security matters are an integral part of the planning for existing and newly mandated United Nations operations and that such precautions extend to all United Nations and associated personnel;

11. *Further requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with United Nations agencies and other relevant international organizations, to compile examples of best practices, obstacles encountered and lessons learned with regard to the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and United Nations personnel, and to ensure that this information is widely disseminated in the field, and to include in his comprehensive report to it at its fifty-fifth session on the subject of the present resolution detailed information in this regard;

12. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to ensure that United Nations and other personnel carrying out activities in fulfilment of the mandate of a United Nations operation are properly informed about the conditions under which they are called to operate, including relevant customs and traditions in the host country, the standards that they are required to meet, including those contained in relevant domestic and international law, and that adequate training in security, human rights and humanitarian law, as well as stress counselling, are provided so as to enhance their security and effectiveness in accomplishing their functions, and reaffirms the necessity for all other humanitarian organizations to provide their personnel with similar support;

13. *Encourages* all States to contribute to the Trust Fund for the Security of Personnel of the United Nations System, and welcomes the inclusion of security components in the Consolidated Appeals to advance the cause of inter-agency security coordination;

14. *Recognizes* the need to strengthen the Office of United Nations Security Coordinator and the need for a full time Security Coordinator to enable the Office to enhance its capacity in the discharge of its duties, in consultation with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and appropriate agencies within the Inter-Agency Standing Committee;

15. *Encourages* all States to become party to and respect fully their obligations under the relevant international instruments, including the 1994 Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel;

16. *Welcomes* the addendum on the safety and security of United Nations and humanitarian personnel to the Secretary-General's report on strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations,[7] and requests the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fifty-fifth session a comprehensive report on the safety and security situation of humanitarian personnel and protection of United Nations personnel, including an account on the measures taken by Governments and the United Nations in prevention of and in response to all individual security incidents involving the arrest, hostage-taking or death of United Nations and its associated personnel;

17. *Recognizes* the urgency to consult further to address the recommendations contained in the above-mentioned addendum, and to that end requests the Secretary-General to submit by May 2000, for its consideration during its fifty-fourth session, a report containing a detailed analysis and recommendations addressing the scope of legal protection under the 1994 Convention on the Safety of the United Nations and Associated Personnel, and in this regard notes also the report of the Secretary-General on the protection of civilians in armed conflicts[1] and the range of views expressed during the open debates of the Security Council on 16 and 17 September 1999 and 12 February 1999 on protection of civilians in armed conflicts.

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[7] A/54/154/Add.1-E/1999/154/Add.1.

United Nations A/54/L.71

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
14 December 1999

Original: English

Fifty-fourth session
Agenda item 35
Assistance in mine action

Afghanistan, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution

Assistance in mine action

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 48/7 of 19 October 1993, 49/215 of 23 December 1994, 50/82 of 14 December 1995, 51/149 of 13 December 1996, 52/173 of 18 December 1997 and 53/26 of 17 November 1998, all adopted without a vote,

Considering mine action to be an important component of United Nations humanitarian and development activities,

Reaffirming its deep concern at the tremendous humanitarian problem caused by the presence of mines and other unexploded devices that have serious and lasting social and economic consequences for the populations of mine-infested countries and constitute an obstacle to the return of refugees and other displaced persons, to humanitarian aid operations and to reconstruction and economic development, as well as to the restoration of normal social conditions,

Bearing in mind the serious threat that mines and other unexploded devices pose to the safety, health and lives of personnel participating in humanitarian, peacekeeping and rehabilitation programmes and operations,

Reiterating its dismay at the high number of victims of mines, especially among civilian populations, particularly children, and recalling in this context Commission on

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Human Rights resolutions 1995/79 of 8 March 1995,[1] 1996/85 of 24 April 1996,[2] 1997/78 of 18 April 1997,[3] 1998/76 of 22 April 1998[4] and 1999/80 of 28 April 1999[5] on the rights of the child and resolutions 1996/27 of 19 April 1996[2] and 1998/31 of 17 April 1998[4] and decision 1997/107 of 11 April 1997[3] on the human rights of persons with disabilities,

Deeply alarmed by the number of mines that continue to be laid each year, as well as the presence of a large number of mines and other unexploded devices as a result of armed conflicts, and thus convinced of the necessity and urgency of a significant increase in mine-clearance efforts by the international community with a view to eliminating the threat of landmines to civilians as soon as possible,

Noting the decisions taken at the Review Conference of the States Parties to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects,[6] particularly with respect to Protocol II of the Convention and the inclusion in the Amended Protocol[7] of a number of provisions of importance for mine-clearance operations, notably the requirement of detectability,

Noting the entry into force of the Amended Protocol II of the Convention on 3 December 1998,

Recalling that the States parties at the Review Conference declared their commitment to keep the provisions of Protocol II under review in order to ensure that the concerns regarding the weapons it covers are addressed, and that they would encourage efforts of the United Nations and other organizations to address all the problems of landmines,

Noting the entry into force on 1 March 1999 of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction and that the Convention has been signed by over one hundred and thirty-five States, that the First Meeting of the States Parties to the Convention was held at Maputo in May 1999, and that measures were taken at that meeting to, among other things, provide assistance for mine clearance and rehabilitation, the social and economic reintegration of mine victims and mine-awareness programmes,

Stressing the need to convince mine-affected States to halt new deployments of anti-personnel mines to ensure the effectiveness and efficiency of mine-clearance operations,

Recognizing the important role that the international community, particularly States involved in the deployment of mines, can play in assisting mine clearance in mine-affected countries through the provision of necessary maps and information and appropriate technical and material assistance to remove or otherwise render ineffective existing minefields, mines and booby-traps,

Concerned about the limited availability of safe and cost-effective mine-detection and mine-clearance equipment as well as the need for effective global coordination in research and development to improve the relevant technology, and conscious of the need

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[1] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1995, Supplement No. 3* and corrigenda (E/1995/23 and Corr.1 and 2), chap. II, sect. A.

[2] Ibid., *1996, Supplement No. 3* and corrigendum (E/1996/23 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

[3] Ibid., *1997, Supplement No. 3* (E/1997/23), chap. II.

[4] Ibid., *1998, Supplement No. 3* (E/1998/23), chap. II, sect. A.

[5] Ibid., *1999, Supplement No. 3* (E/1999/23), chap. II, sect. A.

[6] CCW/CONF.I/16 (Part I).

[7] Ibid., annex B.

to promote further and more rapid progress in this field and to foster international technical cooperation to this end,

Recognizing that, in addition to the primary role of States, the United Nations has an important role in the field of assistance in mine action,

Welcoming in this regard the mine action coordination centres already established under the auspices of the United Nations as well as the creation of international trust funds for mine clearance and mine assistance,

Noting with satisfaction the inclusion in the mandates of several peacekeeping operations of provisions relating to mine action work carried out under the direction of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the Secretariat, in the context of such operations,

Commending the action already taken by the United Nations system, donor and recipient Governments, the International Committee of the Red Cross and non-governmental organizations to coordinate their efforts and seek solutions to the problems related to the presence of mines and other unexploded devices, as well as their assistance to victims of mines,

Also commending the role of the Secretary-General in increasing public awareness of the problem of landmines,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General concerning the activities of the United Nations in assistance in mine action,[8] in particular the emphasis on the lessons learned, and the recommendation to improve the emergency preparedness capability of the Organization;

2. *Calls*, in particular, for the continuation of the efforts of the United Nations, with the assistance of States and institutions as appropriate, to foster the establishment of mine action capacities in countries where mines constitute a serious threat to the safety, health and lives of the local population, calls for the extension of those efforts to countries where mines are an impediment to social and economic development efforts at the national and local levels, emphasizes the importance of developing national mine action capacities, and urges all Member States, particularly those that have the capacity to do so, to assist mine-affected countries in the establishment and development of national capacities in mine clearance, mine awareness and victim assistance;

3. *Invites* Member States to develop national programmes, in cooperation with the relevant bodies of the United Nations system where appropriate, to promote awareness of landmines, especially among children;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to Governments, regional organizations and other donors for their financial and in-kind contributions to mine action, including contributions for emergency operations and for national capacity-building programmes;

5. *Appeals* to Governments, regional organizations and other donors to continue their support to mine action through further contributions, including contributions through the Voluntary Trust Fund for Assistance in Mine Action to allow for the timely delivery of mine action assistance in emergency situations;

6. *Encourages* all relevant multilateral and national programmes and bodies to include, in coordination with the United Nations, activities related to mine action in their humanitarian, rehabilitation, reconstruction and development assistance activities, where

[8] A/54/445.

appropriate, bearing in mind the need to ensure national ownership, sustainability and capacity-building;

7. *Stresses* the importance of international support for emergency assistance to victims of mines and for the care and rehabilitation and social and economic reintegration of the victims, and also stresses that such assistance should be integrated into broader public health and socio-economic strategies;

8. *Encourages* Governments, relevant United Nations bodies and other donors to take further action to promote gender- and age-appropriate mine-awareness programmes, victim assistance and child-centred rehabilitation, thereby reducing the number of child victims and relieving their plight;

9. *Emphasizes again* the important role of the United Nations in the effective coordination of mine action activities, including those by regional organizations, and especially the role of the United Nations Mine Action Service on the basis of the policy on mine action and effective coordination developed by the Secretary-General;[9]

10. *Emphasizes* in this regard the role of the United Nations Mine Action Service as the focal point for mine action within the United Nations system and its ongoing collaboration with and coordination of all the mine-related activities of the United Nations agencies, funds and programmes;

11. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to develop further a comprehensive mine action strategy, taking into consideration the impact of the landmine problem on rehabilitation, reconstruction and development, with a view to ensuring the effectiveness of assistance in mine action by the United Nations, and emphasizes in this respect the importance of further multisectoral assessments and surveys;

12. *Emphasizes* in this respect the importance of developing a comprehensive information management system for mine action, under the overall coordination of the United Nations Mine Action Service and with the support of the Geneva Centre for Humanitarian Demining, in order to facilitate the setting of priorities and the coordination of field activities;

13. *Welcomes* recent approaches with regard to the establishment of mine action coordination centres and encourages the further establishment of such centres, especially in emergency situations, and further encourages States to support the activities of mine action coordination centres and trust funds established to coordinate assistance in mine action under the auspices of the United Nations Mine Action Service;

14. *Urges* Member States, regional organizations, governmental and non-governmental organizations and foundations to continue to extend full assistance and cooperation to the Secretary-General and, in particular, to provide him with information and data as well as other appropriate resources that could be useful in strengthening the coordination role of the United Nations in mine action, particularly in the fields of mine awareness, training, surveying, detection and clearance, scientific research on mine-detection and clearance technology and information on and distribution of medical equipment and supplies;

15. *Emphasizes* in this regard the importance of recording the location of mines, of retaining all such records and making them available to concerned parties upon cessation of hostilities, and welcomes the strengthening of the relevant provisions in international law;

[9] A/53/496, annex II.

16. *Calls upon* Member States, especially those that have the capacity to do so, to provide the necessary information and technical and material assistance, as appropriate, and to locate, remove, destroy or otherwise render ineffective minefields, mines, booby-traps and other devices in accordance with international law, as soon as possible;

17. *Urges* Member States and regional, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and foundations that have the ability to do so to provide, as appropriate, technological assistance to mine-infested countries and to promote scientific research and development on humanitarian mine action techniques and technology so that mine action activities may be carried out more effectively at lower costs and through safer means and to promote international collaboration in this regard;

18. *Encourages* Member States and regional, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and foundations to continue to support ongoing activities to promote appropriate technology, as well as international operational and safety standards for humanitarian mine action activities, and in this context welcomes the initiation of the revision of international mine-clearance standards and the development of guidelines for the use of mine-detection dogs and mechanical mine-clearance equipment, as well as the development of an international test and evaluation programme;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session a report on the progress achieved on all relevant issues outlined both in his previous reports to the Assembly on assistance in mine action and in the present resolution, including progress made by the International Committee of the Red Cross and other international and regional organizations as well as national programmes, and on the operation of the Voluntary Trust Fund for Assistance in Mine Action and other mine action programmes;

20. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fifth session the item entitled "Assistance in mine action".

United Nations A/54/L.72

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
14 December 1999

Original: English

Fifty-fourth session
Agenda item 20 (b)
Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: special economic assistance to individual countries or regions

Algeria and Cameroon: draft resolution

Emergency assistance to the Sudan

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 53/1 O of 17 December 1998, and its previous resolutions on the emergency assistance to the Sudan,

Recalling its draft resolution on the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and protection of United Nations personnel,[1]

Welcoming agreed conclusions 1998/1 of the Economic and Social Council,[2] adopted by the Council at the humanitarian segment of its substantive session, in which, among other things, the Council reaffirmed that international cooperation to address emergency situations should be provided in accordance with international law and national laws, and that the affected State has the primary role in the initiation, organization, coordination and implementation of humanitarian assistance within its territory,

Welcoming also agreed conclusions 1999/1 of the Economic and Social Council,[3] in which the Council addressed the theme of "international cooperation and coordination responses to the humanitarian emergencies, in particular in the transition from relief to rehabilitation, reconstruction and development" in its second humanitarian segment,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[4]

[1] A/54/L.70.

[2] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-third Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/53/3), chap. VII, para. 5.

[3] A/54/3. To be issued as *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/54/3/Rev.1), chap. VI, para. 5.

[4] A/54/295.

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Welcoming the decision of the Government of the Sudan to provide access to the Nuba Mountains, and noting in that regard the results of the inter-agency needs assessment mission undertaken by the United Nations, and calling upon all parties to continue to cooperate with the United Nations in meeting the needs identified in that assessment,

Noting the occasional obstacles to the delivery of humanitarian assistance, welcoming the agreements reached by the parties to Operational Lifeline Sudan, among them the Rome protocol, aiming at facilitating delivery of relief assistance to affected populations, as well as the progress made by the Emergency Relief Coordinator and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs in strengthening the coordination of the operation,

Urging United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations and donor countries to continue channelling their humanitarian assistance to all affected populations in the Sudan through Operation Lifeline Sudan,

Expressing concern over the continued conflict in the Sudan and its negative impact on the humanitarian situation,

Taking note of the ongoing peace efforts taking place under the auspices of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, and the initiative of Egypt and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, as complementary efforts for achieving a negotiated and lasting peace in the Sudan,

Noting with appreciation the contributions for the inter-agency appeal for Operation Lifeline Sudan and the progress made in the operation, and noting also that considerable relief needs still remain to be addressed, including assistance to combat diseases such as malaria, and assistance for logistic needs, emergency recovery, rehabilitation and development,

Expressing concern over the damaging consequences of floods that have occurred in various parts of the country lately,

Calling for an early resolution to the conflict, and expressing concern that its continuation further increases the suffering of the civilian population and undermines the effectiveness of international, regional and national humanitarian assistance,

Reaffirming the need for all parties to continue to facilitate the work of humanitarian organizations in implementing emergency assistance, in particular the supply of food, medicines, shelter and health care, and to ensure safe and unhindered access to all affected populations,

Recognizing the need in emergency situations to ensure the smooth transition from relief to rehabilitation and development so as to reduce dependence on external food aid and other relief services,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the donor community, United Nations agencies and governmental and non-governmental organizations for the contributions so far made to the humanitarian needs of the Sudan, and calls upon them to continue their assistance, in particular by responding to the consolidated appeal and providing support for programmes in the Nuba Mountains;

2. *Acknowledges with appreciation* the cooperation by the Government of the Sudan with the United Nations, including the agreements and arrangements achieved to facilitate relief operations with a view to improving United Nations assistance to the affected areas, encourages the continuation of that cooperation, and calls upon all parties to the conflict to respect the current humanitarian ceasefire, in order to ensure the delivery of relief assistance;

3. *Stresses the need* for Operation Lifeline Sudan to be operated and managed with a view to ensuring its efficiency, transparency and effectiveness, with the full involvement and cooperation of the Government of the Sudan, taking cognizance of the relevant Operation Lifeline Sudan agreements reached by the parties, as well as consultations in the preparation of the consolidated annual inter-agency appeal for the Operation;

4. *Recognizes the need* for Operation Lifeline Sudan to be conducted in strict adherence to the principles of neutrality and impartiality and within the principles of national sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Sudan, and within the framework of international cooperation, in accordance with the relevant provisions of international law;

5. *Calls upon* the international community to continue to contribute generously to the emergency needs, recovery and development of the country;

6. *Urges* the international community to give assistance for the rehabilitation of transportation means and infrastructure vital for the provision of relief supplies in the Sudan and their cost-effectiveness, and in this context stresses the importance of continued cooperation by all the parties involved so as to facilitate and improve the delivery of relief supplies;

7. *Calls upon* the donor community and the organizations of the United Nations system to provide financial, technical and medical assistance, guided by the actions called for by the General Assembly in its relevant resolutions, to combat such diseases as malaria and other epidemics in the Sudan;

8. *Urges* the international community to continue to support national programmes of rehabilitation, voluntary resettlement and reintegration of returnees and the internally displaced, as well as assistance to refugees;

9. *Stresses the imperative* of ensuring the safety and security of humanitarian personnel, as well as safe and unhindered access for providing relief assistance to all affected populations, and the importance of strict observance of the principles and guidelines of Operation Lifeline Sudan, and of international humanitarian law reaffirming the necessity for humanitarian personnel to respect the national laws of the Sudan;

10. *Welcomes* the decision of the Government of the Sudan to extend for a further period of three months the ceasefire for all the areas of military operation in the country and the announcement by the Sudan People's Liberation Movement Army of the continuation of the humanitarian ceasefire within the same period for Bahr al Ghazal and parts of the Upper Nile, strongly appeals for a comprehensive ceasefire and appeals to the parties and the revitalized mediation structure to work to this end as part of a negotiated solution to the conflict;

11. *Urges* all parties involved to continue to offer all feasible assistance, including facilitating the movement of relief supplies and personnel, so as to guarantee the success of Operation Lifeline Sudan in all affected parts of the country, with especial emphasis on national capacity-building in the humanitarian field for governmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as on meeting emergency relief needs;

12. *Calls upon* all parties to respect international humanitarian law on the protection of civilians during times of war and, in this connection, condemns attacks against civilians and humanitarian personnel, including the case of four Sudanese nationals, who were abducted on 18 February 1999 while accompanying a humanitarian mission of an International Committee of the Red Cross team and subsequently killed while in the custody of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement Army, and urges the Sudan People's Liberation Movement Army to return the bodies to their families;

13. *Condemns* the detention of humanitarian personnel, and calls for appropriate investigations into all allegations of such incidents, including into the whereabouts of the eleven personnel of the sub-Saharan international development organizations last seen in rebel-held areas;

14. *Welcomes* the signing by the Government of the Sudan of the Ottawa Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction,[5] urges all parties to the conflict to desist from using them, calls upon the international community to refrain from supplying mines to the region, and urges the international community and United Nations agencies to provide appropriate assistance related to mine action in the Sudan;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to mobilize and coordinate resources and support for Operation Lifeline Sudan, and to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on the emergency situation in the affected areas and the recovery, rehabilitation and development of the Sudan.

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[5] See CD/1478

United Nations A/54/L.73

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
15 December 1999

Original: English

Fifty-fourth session
Agenda item 96
Question of East Timor

Indonesia and Portugal: draft resolution

Question of East Timor

The General Assembly,

Recalling all relevant General Assembly resolutions on the question of East Timor,

Recalling also the relevant Security Council resolutions and decisions on the question of East Timor, in particular resolutions 1236 (1999) of 7 May 1999, 1246 (1999) of 11 June 1999, 1262 (1999) of 27 August 1999, 1264 (1999) of 15 September 1999 and 1272 (1999) of 25 October 1999,

Recalling the Agreement of 5 May 1999 between Indonesia and Portugal on the question of East Timor and the Agreements between the United Nations, Indonesia and Portugal of the same date regarding the modalities for the popular consultation of the East Timorese people through a direct ballot and security arrangements,[1]

1. *Takes note* of the progress report of the Secretary-General;[2]

2. *Welcomes* the successful conduct of the popular consultation of the East Timorese people on 30 August 1999, takes note of its outcome, which began a process of transition under the authority of the United Nations towards independence, and welcomes the decision of the Indonesian People's Consultative Assembly on 19 October 1999 concerning East Timor in accordance with article 6 of the Agreement of 5 May 1999;[3]

3. *Decides* to conclude its consideration of the item entitled "Question of East Timor" and to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fifth session a new item entitled "The situation in East Timor during its transition to independence".

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[1] A/53/951-S/1999/513, annexes I-III.
[2] A/54/654.
[3] A/53/951-S/1999/513, annex I.

00-20355
99-39130 (E) 151299

United Nations A/54/L.74

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
17 December 1999

Original: English

Fifty-fourth session
Agenda item 20
Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance

China, Cuba, Guyana, India, Mexico and South Africa: draft resolution

International cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters from relief to development

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 46/182 of 19 December 1991 which contains in its annex the guiding principles for the strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations system and 52/12 B of 19 December 1997 and recalling Economic and Social Council agreed conclusions 1999/1[1] which addressed the theme "International cooperation and coordinated responses to the humanitarian emergencies, in particular in the transition from relief to rehabilitation, reconstruction and development" and Council resolution 1999/63 of 30 July 1999,

Noting with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on the strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations,[2] in particular in the context of the transition from relief to rehabilitation, reconstruction and development,

Recognizing the importance of the principles of neutrality, humanity and impartiality for the provision of humanitarian assistance,

Emphasizing that the affected State has the primary responsibility in the initiation, organization, coordination and implementation of humanitarian assistance within its territory and in facilitating the work of the humanitarian organizations in mitigating the consequences of natural disasters,

1. *Expresses deep concern* at the increasing number and scale of natural disasters, resulting in massive losses of life and property worldwide, in particular in vulnerable

[1] See A/54/3 and Add.1, chap. VI, para. 5.
[2] A/54/154-E/1999/94 and Add.1.

00-20786
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societies lacking adequate capacity to mitigate effectively long-term negative social, economic and environmental consequences of natural disasters;

2. *Stresses* that humanitarian assistance for natural disasters should be provided in accordance with and with due respect for the guiding principles contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 46/182 and should be determined on the basis of the human dimension and needs arising out of the particular natural disaster;

3. *Calls upon* States to adopt, where required, and to continue to effectively implement necessary legislative and other appropriate measures to mitigate the effects of natural disasters, *inter alia*, by disaster prevention, including building regulations, as well as disaster preparedness and capacity-building in disaster response, and requests the international community in this context to continue to assist developing countries, where appropriate;

4. *Stresses* the need to strengthen efforts at all levels, *inter alia*, at the domestic levels, to improve natural disasters awareness, prevention, preparedness and early warning systems, as well as international cooperation, in response to emergencies from relief to rehabilitation, reconstruction and development, bearing in mind the overall negative impact of natural disasters, the resulting humanitarian need and requests from affected countries, as appropriate;

5. *Encourages* further efforts by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, Inter-Agency Standing Committee members and other members of the United Nations system in promoting preparedness for response at the international, regional and national levels and strengthening the mobilization and coordination of humanitarian assistance of the United Nations system in the field of natural disasters, *inter alia*, through the effective deployment in all regions of the world and expansion of the United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination roster to appropriately include more representatives from countries of Africa, Asia and the Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean, bearing in mind that these representatives are funded by the participating countries;

6. *Also encourages* further efforts by the United Nations Development Programme to strengthen operational activities and capacity-building in natural disaster mitigation, prevention and preparedness, taking due account of the evolving comprehensive strategy to maximize international cooperation in the field of natural disasters (see operative paragraph 7 of draft resolution A/C.2/54/L.44);

7. *Invites* the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat and other concerned organizations, taking due account of the evolving comprehensive strategy to maximize international cooperation in the field of natural disasters (see operative paragraph 7 of draft resolution A/C.2/54/L.44), to strengthen their support to the United Nations disaster management teams which are dispatched upon request by host Governments and steered by the United Nations resident coordinator;

8. *Recalls* the consideration of natural disasters contained in the report of the Third United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space,[3] held in Vienna from 19 to 30 July 1999, and encourages further use of space-based technologies for the prevention, mitigation and management of natural disasters, noting in this regard, the establishment of the Global Disaster Information Network;

[3] A/CONF.184/6.

9. *Takes note* of the Tampere Convention on the Provision of Telecommunication Resources for Disaster Mitigation and Relief Operations, adopted at Tampere, Finland, on 18 June 1998, and encourages States that have not signed the Convention to consider doing so;

10. *Welcomes* innovative efforts to link various phases of international assistance from relief to rehabilitation, such as the joint Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Children's Fund and World Health Organization/Pan American Health Organization Disaster Response and Recovery Mission undertaken in all countries affected by hurricane Mitch, and stresses the need to ensure adequate assessment of and follow-up to these approaches with a view to further developing and applying them in other disasters;

11. *Encourages* Governments, in particular through their disaster response agencies, relevant organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations to continue to cooperate appropriately with the Secretary-General and the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator to maximize the effectiveness of the international response to natural disasters, based, *inter alia*, on humanitarian need, from relief to development;

12. *Recalls*, in this regard, its request to the Secretary-General, to solicit the required inputs to further optimize and disseminate listings of organizations of civil protection and emergency response at all levels, with updated inventories of available resources, to help in natural disasters, as well as information, including handbooks, that guide the international cooperation in responding to natural disasters;

13. *Stresses* that particular international cooperation efforts should be undertaken to further enhance and broaden the utilization of national and local capacities, and, where appropriate, regional and subregional capacities of developing countries for disaster preparedness and response, which may be made available in closer proximity to the site of a disaster, more efficiently and at lower cost;

14. *Notes* that the transition phase after natural disasters is often excessively long and characterized by a number of gaps, and that Governments in cooperation with relief agencies, as appropriate, when planning for meeting immediate needs should place these needs in the perspective of sustainable development whenever such an approach is possible;

15. *Stresses* the need to continue to provide adequate funds and to release funds quickly for natural disasters, in order to contribute to a comprehensive recovery in the shortest time possible;

16. *Also stresses* in this regard that contributions for humanitarian assistance for natural disasters should be provided in a way that is not to the detriment of resources made available for international cooperation for development or complex humanitarian emergencies;

17. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General, contained in resolution 54/95 of 8 December 1999, to submit to the General Assembly, early in the year 2000, concrete proposals in order to enhance the functioning and utilization of the Central Emergency Revolving Fund, and in this regard, invites the Secretary-General to consider more active use of the Fund for timely and adequate natural disaster response;

18. *Invites* the Secretary-General to further consider innovative means for timely and adequate natural disaster response, *inter alia*, through mobilization of further resources from the private sector;

19. *Invites* the Economic and Social Council, at its substantive session of 2000, in the context of the follow-up to its agreed conclusions 1999/1,[1] to consider ways to further enhance the effectiveness of international cooperation and coordination in respect of the provision of timely and adequate humanitarian assistance in response to natural disasters;

20. *Invites* the Secretary-General to continue to consider innovative mechanisms to improve the international response to natural disasters and other emergencies, *inter alia*, through addressing any geographical and sectoral imbalances in such a response where they exist, as well as more effective use of national emergency response agencies, taking into account their comparative advantages and specialization, as well as existing arrangements, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session under the item entitled "Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance", with a view, *inter alia*, to contributing towards the comprehensive report on the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction to be submitted to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session under the item entitled "Environment and sustainable development".

United Nations

A/54/L.75

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
20 December 1999

Original: English

Fifty-fourth session
Agenda item 46
Causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa

Algeria, Cameroon, China, Denmark, France, Finland, Germany, Senegal, Swaziland and United States of America: draft resolution

The causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/151 of 18 December 1991, the annex to which contains the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s and resolutions 48/234, 49/142 and 51/32 on the mid-term review of the New Agenda as well as resolution 53/90 on the implementation of the New Agenda,

Recalling also its resolution 53/92 on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace in Africa,

Mindful of the agreed conclusions adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1999[1] on the coordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations system related to the theme "Development of Africa: implementation and coordinated follow-up by the United Nations system of initiatives on African Development" and Council decision 1999/270,

Taking note of the deliberations of the Security Council at its meeting on the situation in Africa held on 29 and 30 September 1999, on the progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations contained in the report on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa,[2] and the work of the Security Council on the follow-up to the report of the Secretary-General,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council on the development of Africa

[1] See A/54/3, chapter V.
[2] S/1999/1008.

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implementation of the recommendations in the report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council and the General Assembly, specifically the implementation and coordinated follow-up by the United Nations system of initiatives on Africa,[3]

1. *Welcomes* the agreed conclusions adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1999, on the coordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations system related to the theme "Development of Africa: implementation and coordinated follow-up by the United Nations system of initiatives on African Development" and Council decision 1999/270;

2. *Requests* all Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in their respective areas and sectors to work towards the implementation of the agreed conclusions of the Economic and Social Council;

3. *Welcomes* the decision of the Economic and Social Council to hold a high-level segment on Africa in 2001;

4. *Stresses* the paramount importance for the final review and appraisal of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s, to be held in 2002, of an independent evaluation of the New Agenda that should include a thorough review of existing initiatives on Africa;

5. *Decides* to consider at its fifty-sixth session the modalities for undertaking the final review and appraisal of the New Agenda, taking into account the mid-term review of the New Agenda and the agreed conclusions adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1999, and Council decision 1999/270;

6. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to put into effect the establishment of the open-ended ad hoc working group to monitor the implementation of the recommendations made by the Secretary-General in his report to the General Assembly and the Security Council on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa,[4] to prepare for discussions at the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly;

7. *Also requests* that, in addition to monitoring the recommendations referred to in paragraph 6 above, the open-ended working group monitor the implementation of the agreed conclusions adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1999, on the coordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations system related to the theme "Development of Africa: implementation and coordinated follow-up by the United Nations system of initiatives on African development" and Council decision 1999/270 as well as poverty eradication, debt relief, the human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome and support to countries in post-conflict situations;

8. *Also requests* the President of the General Assembly, at its fifty-fourth session, to establish the ad hoc working group, to serve as its ex officio chairman, and to designate, in close consultations with Member States, two vice-chairpersons and to convene an organizational meeting of the working group not later than March 2000 to decide on modalities and develop arrangements for the effective functioning of the ad hoc working group;

[3] A/54/133-E/1999/79.

[4] A/52/871-S/1998/318.

9. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to provide the working group with all necessary assistance to ensure the accomplishment of its mandate;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

United Nations A/54/L.75/Add.1

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
23 December 1999

Original: English

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Algeria, Cameroon, China, Denmark, France, Finland, Germany, Senegal, Swaziland and United States of America: draft resolution

The causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Austria, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Gabon, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Tunisia, Uganda and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

00-22734 (E) 040100

United Nations A/54/L.76

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
20 December 1999
English
Original: Spanish

Fifty-fourth session
Agenda item 20 (b)
Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: special economic assistance to individual countries or regions

Venezuela: draft resolution

Assistance to Venezuela following the devastating floods and landslides

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned at the loss of human lives and the unprecedented destruction of property and infrastructure caused in recent days by the worst floods and landslides Venezuela has ever suffered,

Recognizing that natural disasters constitute a major problem for development whose solution requires considerable resources and calls for efforts at the national level to be supplemented by international financial and technical assistance,

Recognizing also the large-scale relief and emergency assistance efforts being made by the Government and people of Venezuela in order to alleviate the sufferings of the disaster victims,

Aware that to mitigate and prevent the consequences of this disaster, international emergency assistance is required,

Taking note of the appeal by the Secretary-General to the international community for aid and assistance to Venezuela in dealing with the effects of the floods and landslides,

Taking note also of the appeal to the international community by the Government of Venezuela to provide emergency humanitarian aid, and of the need for assistance in rehabilitation and reconstruction of the areas affected by the disastrous floods and landslides,

1. *Expresses its solidarity*, at this difficult time, with the Government and people of Venezuela in their efforts to cope with the serious humanitarian and material consequences of the disaster;

2. *Appeals* to all Member States, the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, as well as to international financing institutions

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and non-governmental organizations, to respond urgently and provide generous assistance to Venezuela in its relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts and programmes following the unprecedented calamity it has suffered;

3. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Member States, international and non-governmental organizations and private individuals and groups that are with such great generosity providing assistance to the Government of Venezuela in the initial immediate relief work;

4. *Expresses its deep gratitude* to the Secretary-General for the urgent steps he has taken to mobilize emergency humanitarian assistance;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make all necessary arrangements to continue mobilizing and coordinating humanitarian assistance from the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system with a view to supporting the efforts of the Government of Venezuela.

United Nations A/54/L.76/Add.1

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
23 December 1999
English
Original: Spanish

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Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Gabon, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, India, Ireland, Italy, Madagascar, Mexico, Namibia, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, Uruguay and Yemen

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